## Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

- 1. (Amended) A process in which a first hydroxyl-substituted organic compound selected from the formulae-R<sub>1</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH R<sup>1</sup>CH<sub>2</sub>OH, R<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>CHOH and R<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>COH is exposed, optionally in the presence of one or more further organic compounds selected from second hydroxyl-substituted organic compounds of the formulae R<sup>4</sup>CH<sub>2</sub>OH. R<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>CHOH, and R<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>COH and carbonyl compounds of the formula R<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup>CO, to a heterogeneous catalyst which is able to provide a source of acid in a continuous flow reactor under supercritical conditions or at near-critical conditions for the fluid that is acting as solvent, with the result that an ether is formed from two hydroxyl-substituted organic compound molecules in a dehydration reaction, an acetal or ketal is formed by reaction between a hydroxyl-substituted organic compound molecule and a molecule of a said carbonyl compound and alkene product is produced by dehydration of a single hydroxyl-substituted organic compound molecule, wherein the conditions of temperature. pressure, and flow rate are controlled according to the product to be obtained, and wherein each of R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>11</sup> is independently selected from: hydrogen or hydroxyl; an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, or aryl; or a heterocyclic group.
- 4. (Amended) A process according to claim 1, <del>2 or 3,</del> wherein the total number of alcohol groups within the <u>first</u> organic compound does not exceed three.
- 5. (Amended) A process according to any preceding claim 1, wherein the reaction is performed under supercritical conditions.
- 6. (Amended) A process according to any preceding claim\_1, wherein the <u>first</u> organic compound of formula R<sup>1</sup>CH<sub>2</sub>OH, R<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>CHOH, or R<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>COH, and optionally one or more of the <u>second</u> compounds of formulae R<sup>4</sup>CH<sub>2</sub>OH, R<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>CHOH, R<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>COH, or R<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup>CO, is dissolved in a fluid selected from: carbon dioxide, propane, an alkene, an alkyne, hydrocarbon, halocarbon, nitrogen, or a mixture of any of these.

- 7. (Amended) A process according to any one of claims 1 to 5 claim1, wherein the <u>first</u> organic compound is the supercritical or near-critical fluid.
- 8. (Amended) A process according to any preceding claim 1, wherein the catalyst is selected from: zeolites, metal oxides, molecular sieves, clays, or sulfonic acid derivatives.
- 10. (Amended) A process according to claim 8-or 9, wherein the catalyst includes a promoter.
- 11. (Amended) A process according to any of claims 8, 9 or 10 claim 8, wherein the acidity of the catalyst is provided by a sulfonic acid group.
- 12. (Amended) A process according to any preceding claim 1, wherein the reactant molecules are aliphatic and/or aromatic alcohols.
- 13. (Amended) A process according to any preceding claim\_1, in which the product is an ether.
- 15. (Amended) A process according to claim 11-or-12, wherein an aliphatic alcohol is converted into an alkene.
- 16. (Amended) A process according to any preceding claim 1, in which the reactant(s) is(are) from a single homogeneous phase.